BRITISH COLUMBIA

POLICE FINANCING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

. . . a new approach

RESPONSE to REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS
September 2003

PSSG030160

To UBCM members

Dear members:

Thank you for reviewing the June 2003 discussion paper with respect to police financing in municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas, and for attending the consultation meetings held throughout the province in July and August of this year.

The many comments we have received to date regarding the proposed new approach to police financing have been summarized in the enclosed report. This report will form the basis for further discussions at the 2003 UBCM Convention in Vancouver.

We will be making a presentation on the revised police financing model and answering questions about the model at the UBCM Convention on Monday, September 22, 2003. UBCM executive and government will meet after the Convention to discuss the outcome of this session.

Please note that this report is draft only, and reflects the results of consultations held to date. Before the government finalizes its approach to the restructuring of police financing, there will be opportunity for further input by communities affected by the proposed financing changes. We look forward to receiving your comments respecting the enclosed report.

POLICE FINANCING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. . . *a new approach*
Response to Regional Consultations, September 2003

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Introduction

The current arrangements for the financing of local police services in BC have been viewed as inequitable for many years. Contributions made by property taxpayers to support local police costs range from nothing in municipalities under 5,000 to 100% in municipalities with their own police forces. Over the past 25 years, several joint UBCM/Provincial studies have examined options for change. At a workshop during the 1999 UBCM Convention the inequities in paying for policing were once again identified as an issue that needed to be resolved.

Since 2001, the province has been reviewing the issue of police finance in small municipalities and rural areas:

- the Solicitor General announced his intention to change the arrangement for police financing in BC in 2001,
- a discussion paper entitled: Restructuring Police Financing in Municipalities under 5000 population and Unincorporated Areas was presented to a workshop at the 2002 UBCM Convention in Whistler,
- a discussion paper entitled: Police Financing in British Columbia…A New Approach proposing a new financing arrangement was distributed in June 2003, and
- nine regional consultation meetings on the new police financing approach were conducted during June and July 2003.

This paper has been developed in response to the regional consultations. It describes the improved police financing model and highlights some significant changes made to the provincial proposal since June 2003 – changes designed to address concerns raised by local governments. It includes background information on the calculations used to arrive at police invoice amounts (see Appendices 1 and 2), and new estimates of police invoice costs for jurisdictions (see Appendix 3).

The June 2003 Discussion Paper, previous studies, frequently asked questions, summary of themes expressed by those who attended the consultation meetings, and other background materials are available at the following Web site:

www.civicnet.bc.ca/policefinance

Summary of the 2003 Police Financing Approach

The 2003 approach to police finance for municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas unveiled during the regional consultations has the following key features:

- The total amount that the province will recover has been reduced to approximately $27 million in 2004, or just half of the $54 million currently spent to provide local police services in rural areas and municipalities under 5,000.

- Each regional district will, by annual invoice, share in the recovery of the $27 million on the following basis: the recovery will be shared among all regions in proportion to converted hospital assessments unless the cost for delivering police services in a region is a lesser amount, in which case the lesser amount will be charged. In nearly all cases the amount calculated in relation to converted hospital assessment will be lower than the regional cost of police services. For details on how police costs are determined, see Appendix 1. For details on how the shared amount is determined for each region, see Appendix 2.

- After receiving the provincial invoice, regional districts will be statutorily responsible for apportionment and requisition, using one of two approaches:

  - the standard approach, which will require no regional district bylaw, is to apportion costs among participants in relation to converted hospital assessments. Requisitions would then be delivered to municipalities under 5,000 and to the Surveyor of Taxes on behalf of electoral areas.
  - the alternate approach, which will require a service establishing bylaw under the Local Government Act, is to apportion costs among participants in the manner directed by the bylaw. Regions who wish to deviate from apportionment according to converted values or have other financing plans in mind will want to consider this option.

- The RCMP, in consultation with the province and representatives of small municipalities and rural areas, will make decisions on policing and determine appropriate police service levels. In accordance with community policing principles, the RCMP will consult directly with small municipalities and regional district boards on their policing priorities and develop appropriate police responses to issues in their community.

Changes Based on Regional Consultations

As a result of the nine regional consultation sessions, and the feedback received from individual municipalities and regional districts, the following changes have been made to the new police financing approach:

- **Fifty per cent recovery in legislation:** It is proposed that the 50% province-wide recovery level be included in legislation. This will demonstrate the government's commitment to this level of recovery.

- **Traffic fine sharing will be extended:** For 2004, municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas will benefit from traffic fine revenues at the same level as current beneficiaries, i.e., municipalities over 5,000 population. In 2003, the larger municipalities shared $10 million of traffic fine revenue in proportion to their local police costs. In 2004, this amount will increase to ensure that the program can be extended without reducing the amount available to larger jurisdictions.

- **The "New Era" commitment on traffic fine sharing:** The government is committed to returning 75% of all traffic fine revenue to local governments to improve community policing and crime prevention. A plan on how this is to be accomplished within this mandate and what it will mean for local governments is being prepared.

- **Police costs based on previous years' data:** Estimates of local police costs for each jurisdiction and the total amount to be recovered province wide will be based on RCMP cost information that is based on previous years' data. For example, recoveries for the 2005 year will be based on costs incurred in 2003. This means that jurisdictions will receive a two year break on increases due to inflation.

- **2004 costs based on data from 2001:** As a transitional measure, invoice amounts for 2004 will be based on 2001 cost information, providing a full three years' saving in inflation in the scheme's inaugural year.

- **Cost for additional non-taxable lands removed:** Costs to police non-taxable lands such as Indian Reserves and parks were identified and deducted from the cost amounts shown in the June 2003 discussion paper. Since June, some regional districts have come forward to identify additional non-taxable areas with identifiable police costs to be deducted. Costs for these regional districts, and therefore the total amount to be recovered province wide, have been adjusted downward to reflect this additional information. Further adjustments can still be made, and officials are advised to contact the province as soon as possible to follow-up on the technical details of estimating the cost of policing in your area.

- **Most recent assessment information will be used:** While police cost information will be based on previous years, each jurisdiction's share of the cost recovery will be determined using the most up-to-date property assessment information available. This is important especially where there have been recent changes of assessment.

- **No Surveyor of Taxes commission:** The Surveyor of Taxes, which acts as the tax collector for regional districts in unincorporated areas, normally charges a commission for its services. The Surveyor of Taxes commission will not apply to the collection of taxes for police services.

- **Cash flow to be streamlined:** In response to concerns that the process could be made more efficient, payments will now be made directly to the provincial government, rather than back through the regional districts. This will relieve regional districts of some administrative and accounting tasks that are not essential to management of the overall scheme.

- **Municipalities will have a choice if tax cannot be collected:** Sometimes taxpayers default on their property taxes. To ensure that municipalities do not bear the risk for uncollected police tax amounts, the new approach will give municipalities a choice in how they handle these situations. In all cases municipalities will remit what they have actually collected as of August 1st each year. Then, on December 31st, municipalities have a choice: they may pay out the full remaining amount of the police invoice or they may remit just the additional amounts that they have been able to collect since August 1st. If a municipality chooses to remit the full invoice amount, the municipality will keep any penalties and interest paid on late taxes that it is able to collect in the future. If a municipality decides to remit only what it has been able to collect by December 31st, the municipality will be required to pay the penalties and interest that it collects on late taxes, with the tax amounts, to the province.

- **Tax notices will be clear:** The Surveyor of Taxes will create a new line on property tax notices that go to rural property owners to clearly identify the police tax as a separate tax. The province will encourage municipalities to use the same approach and wording on the tax notices that they send to their property owners.

- **Start up credit to change tax notices:** Municipalities will receive a $1,000 credit to pay for programming and systems changes needed to include the new line item on their tax notices.

- **Consultation with RCMP this fall:** Municipalities and electoral areas affected by the new financing approach want the opportunity to provide input regarding the police services they receive. A UBCM / RCMP / Provincial task force will be created this fall to determine how communication should occur at the local level. The Task Force will develop best practices and processes to ensure that small municipalities and electoral areas have input into policing that parallels that of municipalities over 5,000 population.

- **UBCM / Provincial consultation agreement:** Work will commence on creating a consultation agreement on the management of the new police financing approach into the future. Among the features of a consultation agreement would be agreement on the framework for estimating regional police service costs and shared contributions. The objective is to provide a degree of certainty in the growth of the regional police service contributions by small municipalities and electoral areas over time. No changes to the framework outlined in Appendices 1 and 2 would occur in the absence of consultation. The amounts that we will show in Appendix 3 (i.e., the estimated amounts for 2004) will change with inflation and will not be subject to consultation on that basis alone.

Next Steps

On September 22, 2003, a session on police financing will take place at the UBCM convention. This session will enable the Solicitor General to confirm the changes documented above and give local government another opportunity to seek clarification on this initiative. Following the convention, the UBCM will meet with the province to finalize the police finance approach. Later in the fall, the province will introduce Police Act amendments in preparation for full implementation of the new approach in 2004.

APPENDIX ONE: Estimating Regional Police Service Costs

Each regional district will, by annual invoice, share in the recovery of the $27 million (2004 estimate) on the following basis: the recovery will be shared among all regions in proportion to converted hospital assessments unless the cost for delivering police services in a region is a lesser amount, in which case the lesser amount will be charged. In this appendix, we outline how costs for delivering police services in a region are estimated.

Regional police services costs are the sum of local police costs for detachments serving municipalities under 5,000 and unincorporated areas, and they have been estimated using the following four steps. An example, using Central Okanagan Regional District, illustrates how the process works.

a. Determine the total number of general duty and investigative members that serve municipalities under 5,000 and the electoral areas of the regional district. General duty and investigative members provide local, response-to-call police services. Members that perform highway patrol and specialized functions have been excluded.

   In Central Okanagan, 27 general duty and investigative unit RCMP members serve the provincial force area (Peachland and the electoral areas).

b. Deduct the number of police members that serve non-taxable areas such as Indian Reserves and major parks in the municipalities and unincorporated areas of regional district. This step uses data on the volume of criminal code offences to determine the number of police allocated to the non taxable areas.

   Criminal Code statistics show that 20.2% of criminal code offences reported in provincial force areas of the Central Okanagan Regional District occurred on Indian Reserves. Therefore we assume that 20.2% of the total 27 members, or 5.45 members, serve the Indian Reserves. The total members serving Peachland and electoral areas is therefore calculated to be 21.55 members.

   27 total members – 5.45 members for Indian Reserves = 21.55 net members

   At the end of this step the net number of RCMP members serving the regional district has been determined.

c. Determine an average, per member cost for police services:

   An average per member annual cost for police has been calculated to be $92,591. This figure is the average per member cost paid by municipalities between 5,000 and 15,000 population in 2001. It includes the municipalities' costs for the RCMP personnel (i.e. the municipal 70% share), plus the municipal costs incurred for police buildings and civilian staff.

d. Multiply the net number of members in each regional district by the average per member cost to get the police cost for the regional district.

   For Central Okanagan, the police cost for Peachland and the electoral areas is determined by multiplying the average cost per member by the net number of members:

   $92,591 per member x 21.55 members = $1,995,336 police cost for CORD

The police costs for each regional district is then compared to a shared amount determined in accordance with Appendix 2. The lower of these two amounts is the amount that the regional district will be asked to pay.

APPENDIX TWO: Determining the Shared Amount

Each regional district will, by annual invoice, share in the recovery of the $27 million (2004 estimate) on the following basis: the invoice will be shared among all regions in proportion to converted hospital assessments unless the cost for delivering police services in a region is a lesser amount, in which case the lesser amount will be charged. In this appendix, we outline how the shared amount is determined. The steps to calculate the shared amount are:

1. Determine the province-wide total cost of police services provided to municipalities under 5,000 and regional district electoral areas.

   Once an estimate of the police costs for each regional and the Stikine region have been determined (see Appendix 1), these amounts are added together to determine the total police costs for the provincial police force, province-wide.

   Based on 2001 cost information, the province-wide cost of local police services provided by the provincial police force is estimated at: $53.9 million. This figure excludes policing costs attributed to Indian reserves and major parks.

2. Multiply the total province-wide cost by 50% to give the amount to be recovered.

   The provincial government intends to recover 50% of this amount, or $27 million, in 2004.

   $53,934,637 x 50% = $26,967,318 to be recovered in 2004

3. Determine the total converted assessment values in municipalities under 5,000 and the unincorporated areas for each regional district and the Stikine region, and add them together to determine the total assessment for the province as a whole. ($7.6 billion total assessment[1])

4. Apportion the amount to be recovered province-wide among the 27 regional districts plus the Stikine region on the basis of the converted assessment values. This provides an initial estimate of cost sharing.

5. Compare the amount calculated at Step 4 with the regional police cost for each region established in Appendix 1. Identify those regional districts whose Appendix 1 costs are lower. The invoice amount for these regional districts is limited to their Appendix 1 amount.

6. Each time a regional district is removed from the sharing calculation as a result of Step 5, repeat Steps 1 through 4 for all remaining regions. This provides the final determination of cost sharing, and the regions affected will be invoiced for their share of the net provincial total.

[1] Converted Hospital Assessed Values, based on the 2003 authenticated assessment roll. Hospital assessment values are used because regional districts usually apportion costs to municipalities and electoral areas using hospital assessment information.

APPENDIX THREE: New Estimates of Police Invoice Costs

NOTE: The figures presented in Appendix 3 are estimates of the 2004 invoice costs based on 2003 assessment information. Actual 2004 invoices will be based on 2004 assessment information; therefore, the actual invoice amounts will differ from those presented in Appendix 3. In most cases the differences will be small.

Appendix 3
Police Cost Allocations and Impact on Taxes for Average Single Family Dwelling

Police Invoice Costs: Impact on Taxes Paid by Single Family Dwelling of Average Value

Based on 2003 Converted Hospital Assessments

Jurisdiction	Population 2001	Police Cost Allocation (based on 2003 Assessment Data)		Police Invoice Amount	Impact on Total Taxes for an Average Single Family Dwelling					
					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Alberni-Clayoquot RD										
Dist of Tofino	1,628	283,481	135,025	135,025	267,940	2,478	202	8%	96	4%
Dist of Ucluelet	1,831	129,574	61,718	61,718	122,595	1,503	92	6%	44	3%
Rural areas	9,368	763,396	363,614	363,614	130,993	na	99	na	47	na
Total	12,827	1,176,450	560,357	560,357						
Bulkley-Nechako RD										
Village of Burns Lake	1,895	195,921	47,562	47,562	91,989	1,506	136	9%	33	2%
Dist of Fort St. James	2,095	222,390	53,988	53,988	90,246	1,276	133	10%	32	3%
Village of Fraser Lake	1,308	139,574	33,883	33,883	68,398	1,026	101	10%	25	2%
Village of Granisle	419	18,301	4,443	4,443	40,595	1,513	60	4%	15	1%
Dist of Houston	4,173	347,738	84,417	84,417	84,986	1,280	126	10%	30	2%
Village of Telkwa	1,426	85,548	20,768	20,768	98,979	1,331	146	11%	36	3%
Dist of Vanderhoof	4,862	467,908	113,590	113,590	100,941	1,347	149	11%	36	3%
Rural areas	20,143	1,770,582	429,829	429,829	82,227	na	122	na	29	na
Total	36,321	3,247,962	788,479	788,479						
Capital RD										
Dist of Highlands	1,686	64,760	65,881	64,760	277,653	2,659	98	4%	98	4%
Metchosin	5,128	158,677	161,423	158,677	257,832	2,133	91	4%	91	4%
Rural areas	19,486	1,331,573	1,354,612	1,331,573	245,480	na	87	na	87	na
Total	26,300	1,555,011	1,581,916	1,555,011						
Cariboo RD										
Dist of 100 Mile House	1,994	270,647	115,587	115,587	99,858	1,360	84	6%	36	3%
Dist of Wells	266	14,261	6,091	6,091	47,954	601	40	7%	17	3%
Rural areas	44,856	2,850,534	1,217,402	1,217,402	96,060	na	81	na	34	na
Total	47,116	3,135,442	1,339,080	1,339,080						

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					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Central Coast RD										
Rural areas	2,158	208,982	42,628	42,628	70,817	na	125	na	25	na
Total	2,158	208,982	42,628	42,628						
Central Kootenay RD										
Creston	5,082	288,745	127,986	127,986	98,927	1,416	80	6%	35	3%
Village of Kaslo	1,092	56,566	25,073	25,073	91,233	1,016	74	7%	33	3%
Village of Nakusp	1,796	97,410	43,177	43,177	98,390	1,300	80	6%	35	3%
Village of New Denver	609	30,725	13,619	13,619	87,253	829	71	9%	31	4%
Village of Salmo	1,238	40,095	17,772	17,772	68,416	878	55	6%	25	3%
Village of Silverton	252	16,618	7,366	7,366	102,150	1,094	83	8%	37	3%
Village of Slocan	336	21,040	9,326	9,326	65,686	597	53	9%	24	4%
Rural areas	34,322	2,686,076	1,190,597	1,190,597	113,760	na	92	na	41	na
Total	44,727	3,237,275	1,434,914	1,434,914						
Central Okanagan RD										
Dist of Peachland	4,919	253,982	157,016	157,016	178,045	2,011	103	5%	64	3%
Rural areas	32,114	1,740,347	1,075,916	1,075,916	192,274	na	112	na	69	na
Total	37,033	1,994,329	1,232,932	1,232,932						
Columbia-Shuswap RD										
Town of Golden	4,288	293,714	158,339	158,339	132,315	1,498	88	6%	47	3%
Dist of Sicamous	3,161	206,881	111,528	111,528	124,874	1,391	83	6%	45	3%
Rural areas	16,842	1,536,407	828,267	828,267	131,598	na	88	na	47	na
Total	24,291	2,037,002	1,098,134	1,098,134						
Comox-Strathcona RD										
Village of Cumberland	2,720	124,703	58,189	58,189	98,926	1,325	76	6%	35	3%
Village of Gold River	1,747	80,823	37,714	37,714	70,777	1,324	54	4%	25	2%
Village of Sayward	434	20,916	9,760	9,760	73,604	919	57	6%	26	3%
Village of Tahsis	892	47,291	22,067	22,067	26,810	335	21	6%	10	3%
Village of Zeballos	272	9,781	4,564	4,564	51,026	975	39	4%	18	2%
Rural areas	35,788	2,970,581	1,386,142	1,386,142	161,777	na	124	na	58	na
Total	41581	3,254,096	1,518,436	1,518,436						

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Police Invoice Costs: Impact on Taxes Paid by Single Family Dwelling of Average Valu

Based on 2003 Converted Hospital Assessments

Jurisdiction	Populat-ion 2001	Police Cost Allocation (based on 2003 Assessment Data)		Police Invoice Amount	Impact on Total Taxes for an Average Single Family Dwelling					
					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Cowichan Valley RD										
City of Duncan	4,812	357,399	148,152	148,152	120,085	1,330	104	8%	43	3%
Town of Lake Cowichan	3,177	143,619	59,534	59,534	106,982	1,388	93	7%	38	3%
Rural areas	31,478	3,092,197	1,281,802	1,281,802	167,065	na	145	na	60	na
Total	39,467	3,593,215	1,489,488	1,489,488						
East Kootenay RD										
Dist of Elkford	2,877	167,700	99,762	99,762	83,329	1,488	50	3%	30	2%
Fernie	5,511	300,950	179,029	179,029	148,661	1,807	90	5%	53	3%
Dist of Invermere	2,965	207,584	123,488	123,488	185,829	1,856	112	6%	67	4%
Vill. of Radium Hot Springs	705	83,240	49,518	49,518	99,774	876	60	7%	36	4%
Dist of Sparwood	4,232	[illegible]524	199,002	199,002	84,872	925	51	6%	30	3%
Rural areas	19,465	2,[illegible]17,788	1,200,344	1,200,344	156,931	na	95	na	56	na
Total	35,755	3,111,786	1,851,143	1,851,143						
Fraser-Fort George RD										
Village of McBride	773	22,459	13,985	13,985	59,712	1,071	34	3%	21	2%
Village of Valemount	1,350	42,981	26,763	26,763	66,057	1,133	38	3%	24	2%
Rural areas	19,151	1,368,109	851,868	851,868	84,349	na	49	na	30	na
Total	21,274	1,433,550	892,616	892,616						
Fraser Valley RD										
Vill. of Harrison Hot Springs	1,135	276,828	87,513	87,513	156,417	1,647	178	11%	56	3%
Kent	5,622	489,506	154,747	154,747	143,131	1,488	162	11%	51	3%
Rural areas	10,529	1,531,650	484,198	484,198	127,379	na	145	na	46	na
Total	17,286	2,297,985	726,459	726,459						

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					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Greater Vancouver RD										
Village of Anmore	1,343	56,500	73,199	56,500	375,299	2,240	104	5%	104	5%
Village of Belcarra	707	40,387	52,323	40,387	347,686	2,417	96	4%	96	4%
Dist of Bowen Island	3,271	184,234	238,682	184,234	360,218	2,252	100	4%	100	4%
Village of Lions Bay	1,491	75,061	97,245	75,061	493,928	2,322	137	6%	137	6%
Rural areas	8,611	328,620	425,740	328,620	743,562	na	206	na	206	na
Total	15,423	684,803	887,188	684,803						
Kitimat-Stikine RD										
Village of Hazelton	356	29,808	5,421	5,421	84,173	1,356	166	12%	30	2%
Dist of New Hazelton	852	124,988	22,732	22,732	57,861	1,122	114	10%	21	2%
Dist of Stewart	696	86,212	15,680	15,680	30,883	565	61	11%	11	2%
Rural areas	12,744	1,305,450	237,427	237,427	77,386	na	153	na	28	na
Total	14,648	1,546,459	281,259	281,259						
Kootenay-Boundary RD										
Village of Fruitvale	2,123	65,818	30,555	30,555	88,145	1,341	68	5%	32	2%
City of Grand Forks	4,292	257,912	119,731	119,731	91,292	1,109	71	6%	33	3%
City of Greenwood	746	24,060	11,170	11,170	50,744	734	39	5%	18	2%
Village of Midway	678	56,970	26,447	26,447	77,478	878	60	7%	28	3%
Village of Montrose	1,153	37,390	17,358	17,358	104,253	1,291	81	6%	37	3%
City of Rossland	3,811	162,288	75,340	75,340	100,894	1,521	78	5%	36	2%
Village of Warfield	1,755	55,241	25,645	25,645	83,794	1,256	65	5%	30	2%
Rural areas	10,385	1,377,323	639,400	639,400	117,103	na	90	na	42	na
Total	24,943	2,037,002	945,645	945,645						
Mount Waddington RD										
Village of Alert Bay	546	41,255	9,220	9,220	65,358	1,002	105	10%	23	2%
Village of Port Alice	1,258	211,899	47,357	47,357	76,456	949	123	13%	27	3%
Port Hardy	5,605	410,404	91,720	91,720	89,593	1,212	144	12%	32	3%
Town of Port McNeill	3,085	269,629	60,259	60,259	107,883	1,376	173	13%	39	3%
Rural areas	3,072	641,338	143,331	143,331	99,881	na	160	na	36	na
Total	13,838	1,574,525	351,887	351,887						

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					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Nanaimo RD										
Rural areas	39,980	1,813,699	1,526,078	1,526,078	166,985	na	71	na	60	na
Total	39,980	1,813,699	1,526,078	1,526,078						
North Okanagan RD										
City of Armstrong	4,251	355,325	105,815	105,815	129,905	1,344	156	12%	47	3%
City of Enderby	2,904	212,070	63,154	63,154	109,802	1,209	132	11%	39	3%
Village of Lumby	1,784	139,932	41,671	41,671	97,786	1,476	118	8%	35	2%
Rural areas	17,327	1,514,601	451,047	451,047	136,001	na	164	na	49	na
Total	26,266	2,221,928	661,688	661,688						
Northern Rockies RD										
Town of Fort Nelson	4,814	117,655	94,949	94,949	105,246	1,392	47	3%	38	3%
Rural areas	1,192	844,470	681,497	681,497	102,637	na	46	na	37	na
Total	6,006	962,125	776,446	776,446						
Okanagan-Similkameen RD										
Village of Keremeos	1,173	87,054	33,563	33,563	100,065	1,297	93	7%	36	3%
Town of Oliver	4,335	336,894	129,885	129,885	130,497	1,452	121	8%	47	3%
Town of Osoyoos	4,541	467,461	180,223	180,223	152,554	1,560	142	9%	55	4%
Town of Princeton	2,908	161,339	62,202	62,202	71,613	922	67	7%	26	3%
Rural areas	23,484	1,858,534	716,532	716,532	132,257	na	123	na	47	na
Total	36,441	2,911,282	1,122,405	1,122,405						
Peace River RD										
Dist of Chetwynd	2,930	113,444	119,634	113,444	81,137	1,356	28	2%	28	2%
Dist of Hudson's Hope	1,155	47,009	49,573	47,009	58,842	603	20	3%	20	3%
Village of Pouce Coupe	930	8,327	8,781	8,327	64,754	984	22	2%	22	2%
Dist of Taylor	1,276	108,814	114,751	108,814	87,827	1,003	30	3%	30	3%
Dist of Tumbler Ridge	2,326	65,363	68,930	65,363	38,413	960	13	1%	13	1%
Rural areas	21,413	2,095,008	2,209,309	2,095,008	96,262	na	33	na	33	na
Total	30,030	2,437,965	2,570,977	2,437,965						

Appendix 3
Police Cost Allocations and Impact on Taxes for Average Single Family Dwelling

Police Invoice Costs: Impact on Taxes Paid by Single Family Dwelling of Average Valu

Based on 2003 Converted Hospital Assessments

Jurisdiction	Populat-ion 2001	Police Cost Allocation (based on 2003 Assessment Data)		Police Invoice Amount	Impact on Total Taxes for an Average Single Family Dwelling					
					2003 Average Value of Single Family Dwelling	2003 Total Tax on Average Single Family Dwelling	Full Regional Cost		Police Invoice Cost	
		Regional Police Cost	Shared Amount Cost				Additional Tax per year	% Increase	Additional Tax per year	% Increase
Powell River RD										
Sechelt Indian Govt District*										
Rural areas	6,305	419,633	284,332	284,332	96,262	na	51	na	35	na
Total	6,305	419,633	284,332	284,332						
Skeena-Queen Charlotte RD										
Village of Masset	1,268	110,705	16,474	16,474	48,218	842	116	14%	17	2%
Village of Port Clements	595	59,615	8,871	8,871	55,814	829	135	16%	20	2%
Dist of Port Edward	742	182,223	27,116	27,116	54,079	707	130	18%	19	3%
Rural areas	3,843	577,511	85,937	85,937	76,571	na	185	na	27	na
Total	6,448	930,055	138,398	138,398						
Squamish-Lillooet RD										
Dist of Lillooet	2,977	186,711	70,570	70,570	95,916	1,220	91	7%	34	3%
Village of Pemberton	1,772	241,523	91,287	91,287	293,343	1,665	278	17%	105	6%
Rural areas	4,203	674,192	254,821	254,821	137,458	na	130	na	49	na
Total	8,952	1,102,425	416,678	416,678						
Stikine RD										
Rural areas	525	166,189	41,096	41,096	65,604	na	95	na	24	na
Total	525	166,189	41,096	41,096						
Sunshine Coast RD										
Town of Gibsons Landing	3,996	221,408	160,197	160,197	180,634	1,576	90	6%	65	4%
Sechelt Indian Govt Dist	874	48,940	35,410	35,410	116,190	1,117	58	5%	42	4%
Rural areas	13,551	1,396,290	1,010,268	1,010,268	206,077	na	102	na	74	na
Total	18,421	1,666,638	1,205,875	1,205,875						
Thompson-Nicola RD										
Village of Ashcroft	1,973	71,496	35,178	35,178	90,659	1,202	66	5%	33	3%
Village of Cache Creek	1,143	53,743	26,443	26,443	72,652	771	53	7%	26	3%
Village of Chase	2,598	115,336	56,748	56,748	96,749	1,245	71	6%	35	3%
Village of Clinton	729	54,343	26,738	26,738	58,731	955	43	4%	21	2%
Dist of Logan Lake	2,467	217,057	106,798	106,798	83,298	1,010	61	6%	30	3%
Village of Lytton	317	25,217	12,408	12,408	72,364	1,119	53	5%	26	2%
Rural areas	27,941	2,639,636	1,298,774	1,298,774	103,655	na	76	na	37	na
Total	37,168	3,176,827	1,563,087	1,563,087						
Incorporated Areas	181,254	12,413,920	5,616,813	5,488,970						
Rural Areas	490,276	41,520,717	21,712,809	########						
Total	671,530	53,934,637	27,329,622	########						

* Sechelt Indian Government District is shown in Sunshine Coast Regional District.